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AN EXTENSION PROGRAM IN CROP PRODUCTION TO REENFORCE RANGE LIVESTOCK, DAIRYING, AND HUMAN NUTRITION FOR THE WESTERN STATES

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FOREWORD

In 1922 certain Western States, namely, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, decided to hold a series of program-making and fact-organization conferences. The first of these conferences was held at Fort Collins, Colo., in November, 1923, at which tentative extension programs in range livestock, dairying, and human nutrition were adopted. Previous to this conference and in preparation for it, fact-organization committees in the above lines of work had been appointed by the various State colleges and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Fort Collins conference, after adopting the tentative programs,¹ appointed standing committees on these subjects to review the work of the conference, report progress, and make suggestions for modification and procedure at future conference. Farm crops, as a reenforcement of the program in range livestock, dairying, and human nutrition, was selected as the conference topic for the Western States extension conference, which was held at Tucson, Ariz., November 3 to 8, 1924. A regional crops committee was appointed to assemble facts and make recommendations at Tucson. During 1924 this committee confined its work to alfalfa, corn, and barley to reen-

¹ These programs were published in U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 308, An Extension Program in Range Livestock, Dairying, and Human Nutrition for the Western States.

force the range livestock and dairy program, to home gardening and fruit to reenforce the human-nutrition program, and to potatoes and wheat as cash crops. Special crops committees were also appointed in most of the western State agricultural colleges to organize the experiment station records relating to the subject.

At the Tucson conference representatives from each State made a graphic report showing the crop projects emphasized since 1913, the number of counties involved, where crops were now receiving the most emphasis, and the reasons for the present crop program.

The Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture assembled data relating to western crop production which were presented to the conference.

The standing committees on range livestock, dairying, and human nutrition made comprehensive reports showing the extent to which the recommendations made at the Fort Collins conference had been adopted in the States and counties and made specific recommendations as to where the emphasis on these projects should be placed in 1925. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics presented papers and accompanying facts bearing on the economic aspects of range livestock and dairying in the West with special reference to existing programs in these subjects, and also assembled and presented facts relating to diversification in the West, its limitations and possibilities.

The assembled data and the papers presented at the conference were referred in advance to appropriate committees, which brought in their reports. These reports were in turn referred to a coordinating committee, which considered the separate reports from the standpoint of their reenforcing one another.

In addition to the standing committees, the extension directors and extension agronomists from the Western States participated in the conference. The following divisions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture sent one or more representatives: Extension Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Dairying, Bureau of Home Economics, Forest Service, and Bureau of Biological Survey.

Following is the report of the coordinating committee as adopted by the conference.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RANGE LIVESTOCK

(1) We, your committee on range livestock, believe that the keynote to the work for 1925 and 1926 should be fewer and better livestock as a general western policy, with such adjustment of the ratios between different classes of livestock as regional economic conditions warrant. In carrying out this program, which we consider to be of immediate importance, we recommend special emphasis upon the following projects:

- (a) Culling females.
- (b) Higher percentage of calf and lamb crop.
- (c) Purebred sires.
- (d) Improved grazing methods.
- (e) Ranch record keeping.
- (f) Grading.
- (g) Market news service.

(2) We urge upon extension directors the importance of increased participation in the range-livestock program by county extension agents.

(3) We again recommend that the Department of Agriculture continue its efforts to employ a range-livestock extension specialist.

(4) We recommend that the Department of Agriculture develop a periodical outlook report for cattle and sheep to be disseminated in the range-livestock producing areas.

(5) The development of range-livestock extension work is seriously handicapped because of the want of a settled public-land policy. It is, therefore, suggested that a fact-finding committee be appointed by the President of the United States to investigate the whole subject of the most desirable public policy to be pursued in regard to the remaining public land.

(6) We commend the economic studies of the costs and methods of range-cattle production made by the Department of Agriculture in certain range areas of Colorado and Texas, and we recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to initiate an economic survey of the range-livestock situation, such study to be as comprehensive as funds and personnel permit.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DAIRYING

The work of the dairy committee for 1924 has been directed mainly to the trend of dairy development in the western region and to the methods used. The program adopted last year at the Western States conference has been found to be sufficiently broad and well grounded as to require no immediate change or modification of procedure. The increase during the last year in the number of milk cows 2 years old and over in the Western States has been 14.3 per cent, according to United States surveys and estimates. The rapid increase in production for meeting consumption demands of the western region, together with the increase in population, offers problems which emphasize our dependence upon economic studies and interpretation by department specialists of conditions from a regional and national viewpoint in order that our Western States may use the information so gained in making their own programs and goals more definite.

Since cow-testing association work has been and will continue during 1925 to be one of the major dairy projects, we would call special attention to the reports made this year by the Bureau of Dairying on possible methods of spreading the influence and practice of testing. No definite progress can be reported at this time on testing circles, though several have been used to a limited extent in a few of the States. The problems of reorganizing associations and the comparatively small number of dairymen reached through associations continue to be the weakest parts of testing work.

The introduction of purebred sires ranks with cow-testing associations as a major project. The problem of obtaining proven sires or those good enough to increase the production of offspring in the high-producing herds is paramount. It is here that the bull associations are especially needed for procuring the best sires obtainable. Studies by the Bureau of Dairying in one instance show that the production of about 20 daughters of bull-association bulls, when compared with the production of their dams, showed an increase in both milk and butterfat of about 18 per cent, the association production of the dams being slightly below 300 pounds butterfat.

We believe that our greatest problem in the immediate future will be to stabilize the dairy industry in order to hold the ground gained in the recent expansion. This can be accomplished mainly by more efficient production and by campaigns informing the producers of the great losses incurred through rapid changing in farm enterprises. This year winter feed is insufficient and high in price throughout the entire western region. Wheat prices have been high enough to encourage many farmers to sow larger wheat acreage this fall to the exclusion of other farm enterprises.

Studies made of the dairy extension procedure of the last year conform with the recommendations in our dairy program that the main projects followed over all the States of the West are fundamental ones, such as cow-testing associations, introduction of purebred sires, and better feeding. In these fundamentals the subject matter of the work has been well developed. In continuing these fundamental projects our need is a wider adaptation of practices advocated. To this end we would reiterate and urge the greater use of tours, campaigns, and publicity. The U. S. Department of Agriculture can aid us very materially through the employment of a dairy specialist for the Western States with the ability, training, and experience to give the Western States help in planning their programs from an economic and production viewpoint. It would seem that the distribution of subject matter on cow-testing associations, bull associations, and butter manufacture has progressed far enough to warrant the change from subject-matter specialist help to aid in the building of economic programs.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HUMAN NUTRITION

For future work in the Western States the greatest need seems to be concentration on a few fundamental phases of the nutrition problem in order to cover the field with the few workers and limited funds available.

Other needs are more definite goals, expressed in concrete terms of percentage increase wherever possible, and definite and accurate methods of measuring results obtained.

The following recommendations are therefore made:

(1) That each State assemble data indicative of nutritive conditions and food supply. Suggestions as to information to be included in this study, together with sources of data, are appended to this report.

(2) That the following lines of work be emphasized in 1925 as fundamental to a unified nutrition program in the Western States. It is recognized that methods of carrying out the work must be adapted to conditions in individual States.

(a) Recognition of points indicating good nutritive condition.

(b) Food habits for health, based on suggested food-habits standard.

(c) Preparation of milk and vegetable dishes and of other essential foods as needed.

(d) Systematic plan for food preservation, including home storage to meet dietary needs.

(e) Farm food supply adequate to meet dietary needs. Suggested standards are appended, and it is recommended that this be undertaken in cooperation with agricultural workers.

(f) Growth work in connection with junior extension activities. It is suggested that at first this be introduced in a limited way to develop methods which may later be carried out on a larger scale.

(3) That the U. S. Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Home Economics, provide for the attendance of a research worker at the 1925 Western States extension conference to report latest findings in human-nutrition investigations and to indicate their application to extension work in this region.

(4) That each State undertake to educate its extension forces to the necessity for a well-developed nutrition project in the State program and to get their full cooperation in carrying it out. This recommendation is made in the belief that the nutrition project holds a key position in any State extension program the ultimate objective of which is to develop a physically efficient and economically sound standard of rural living.

(5) That in setting forth the need for nutrition work throughout this region the following points be emphasized:

(a) A well-balanced ration is indispensable for normal growth of children, normal resistance to disease, maximum ability to do sustained muscular work, production of sound offspring, feeling of physical well-being, and a hopeful outlook on life.

(b) Positive health is an economic asset because it improves morale, increases earning power, and decreases expenditures for doctor, dentist, and druggist bills.

(c) Nutrition teaching, by setting a standard for a well-balanced ration, encourages the production of a larger proportion of the family food supply on the farm, thus not only insuring a more adequate diet but keeping money at home.

(d) Especially at the present time the ability to do sustained muscular work, the feeling of well-being, the hopeful outlook on life, and the keeping of money at home are important elements in the success of the farming enterprise.

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APPENDIX

Following are data to be included in study of nutritive conditions and food supply, and approximate standards for home food production.

I. NUTRITIVE CONDITIONS

(1) Physical defects of drafted men as shown by the report of the War Department: Tuberculosis, curvature of the spine, defective teeth, goitre, diseased tonsils, flat-footedness, and underweight.

(2) Deaths due largely to nutritive conditions as shown by State board of health records: Infant diseases, diabetes, nephritis, tuberculosis, and pneumonia.

(3) Physical condition of children as shown by reports of State child-hygiene bureaus and other public agencies: Underweight, defective teeth, adenoids and diseased tonsils, thyroid enlargements, and evidences of rickets.

(4) Nutritive condition and food habits of children and adults as shown by records obtained through extension activities, such as food selection, child feeding, growth standards, and corrective diets.

II. FOOD SUPPLIES

(1) As shown by reports of the Bureau of the Census—

(a) State: Percentage of farms reporting swine, dairy cows, butter, chickens, potatoes, gardens, and fruit.

(b) County: Quantity of dairy and fruit products used per farm, and number of fruit trees per farm.

(2) Information available from agricultural extension activities: Production of milk and dairy products, food crops, poultry, livestock, and other commodities.

III. APPROXIMATE STANDARDS FOR HOME FOOD PRODUCTION²

(1) *Milk*.—To supply a quart of milk a day for each child and a pint for each adult. So far as possible, to have a family cow on every farm, and two where there are small children. The dairy and crops department of the college of agriculture should outline for the information of nutrition workers dairy rations suitable to the different agricultural areas in the State.

(2) *Fruits and vegetables*.—To furnish two servings of fruits and two servings of vegetables each day. The horticultural department should supply information on varieties adapted to different agricultural areas, space necessary to plant to produce required amounts, and conditions under which they should be planted.

(3) *Poultry products*.—Where economically feasible, each farm family should raise 75 chickens and produce 175 dozen eggs annually for home use. The poultry department should furnish information on poultry rations adapted to different agricultural areas.

² Based on approximate standards for consumption.

(4) *Meats*.—In addition to existing supplies of beef and mutton, each farm should raise two hogs for family use where there is available pasture and waste feeds. Canning and curing of meats should be undertaken where feasible. If economic conditions are satisfactory meat should be used to add variety and adequacy to the food produced on the farm.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FARM CROPS

An extension program for work in crops in the Western States must necessarily have its limitations because of the great range of climatic conditions within the area covered by the States represented. Factors to be considered in making the program are the rainfall, wind velocity, and extreme differences of latitude and altitude.

The following program will supplement that in range livestock, human nutrition, and dairying adopted at the Fort Collins conference of 1923, which is already in practice to a large extent within the 11 States. The effort was made to select and delineate projects of common interest to the States within this territory, projects which may serve to emphasize crops of value and provide for—

- (1) Supplementary feeds for range livestock and dairy cattle.
- (2) Cash crops to aid in diversification and to supplement the animal production on farms.
- (3) Crops for human nutrition which may be produced locally.

In determining the following program your committee had available for its study the existing programs of work in the 11 Western States and thus was able to compare the projects now operative in the entire territory. It appears from the work under way that the States represented are agreed upon the primary importance of the following crops as supplementary to the program previously adopted:

- (1) Alfalfa as a forage crop.
- (2) Corn and barley as supplementary feeds.
- (3) Wheat and potatoes as cash crops.
- (4) Vegetable and fruit crops in the home garden as a necessary element in human nutrition.

It appears at this time that no other crops are of sufficiently widespread importance to include more than half of the States in the western territory. The crops included in this program may not all be of primary importance to all the States, but it is believed the method of treatment of particular crops outlined herewith will also apply to other crops which may have local but not regional importance.

DIVERSIFICATION

It appears to be the common agreement of this conference that the extension services within various States should use all available methods to study the economic background of the agriculture of their States and to make such recommendations as appear advisable concerning the diversification of farm crops in order to accomplish (1) stabilization of the farm income and (2) permanency of agriculture. Furthermore, by certain types of diversification it is possible to create bases for the living of the farm family which will make it more self-sustaining and, therefore, will decrease the expenses of farm maintenance.

Demonstrations readily may be found in numerous localities where farmers are already practicing diversification. These may be

used as examples to point out the advantages of this practice and, through publicity methods and otherwise, to call to the attention of the community the value of this fundamental practice in the general economics of agriculture.

The range-livestock and dairy programs already adopted, supplemented wherever possible by other farm animals, are phases of diversification which are worthy of emphasis. Farm animals as an aid to permanent agriculture and as a means of converting other crops into both food and money should be much more fully recognized.

We desire to draw particular attention to economy of production as a phase of the extension program which should be emphasized. The use of larger tillage implements, the economic study of power units, and the continuous use of farm labor by means of a diversified-production program are all methods toward this end.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON ALFALFA PROGRAM

Alfalfa is our leading western hay crop and in all probability will continue to hold its prominence. The best utilization of this crop in the future is a matter constantly to be borne in mind. In many regions in the Pacific or Mountain States at present the feed produced is not enough to insure livestock against starvation in periods of stress. The production of more such feeds, of which alfalfa is the most important, is therefore a matter of great public concern. Particularly it must be looked upon as a measure of insurance to help protect the livestock industry against excessive losses.

In connection with the alfalfa crop, your committee recommends the following program for the immediate future. The problems recognized are:

- (1) Localization of varieties.
- (2) Cultural practices.
- (3) Economic use of water.
- (4) Use of fertilizers.
- (5) Control of pests.
- (6) Alfalfa survey.

PROGRAM OF WORK

- (1) Localization of varieties.
 - (a) Continued tests to determine best varieties and demonstrations of improved varieties.
 - (b) Organized community campaign to obtain the sowing of pure varieties.
 - (c) Creation and maintenance of better and more nearly adequate seed supply.
- (2) Cultural practices.
 - (a) Demonstrations to show the best cultural methods, including preparation of soil, sowing, irrigating, cultivating, hay curing, stacking, baling, and marketing.
- (3) Economic use of water.
 - (a) Demonstrations to show the best methods of irrigating, such as using water before cutting, after cutting, and amount of water necessary to produce a maximum crop at minimum cost under different conditions.
- (4) Use of fertilizers.
 - (a) Test plats to compare the value of such fertilizers as sulphur, gypsum, acid phosphate, and barnyard manure.
- (5) Pests.
 - (a) Demonstration plats to show for any particular pest the efficiency of control under field conditions of the methods advocated.

(6) Alfalfa survey.

- (a) An alfalfa survey of the counties in each State to determine the relations existing in reference to production, local consumption, and exports. From these facts a definite alfalfa program for each county can be formulated.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON BARLEY PROGRAM

The following two projects are recommended as being most important in productive results to the Western States: (1) Varieties, and (2) registration of seed barley.

PROJECT 1. VARIETIES

(1) Procure seed of varieties recommended for local conditions by the agronomy division of the college of agriculture.

(2) Sow varieties in test plats to determine the adaptability of each variety under test over a period of years, the duration of the test period to be governed by local climatic conditions.

(3) Procure sufficient seed of the variety best suited to local conditions to sow at least 5 acres on farms of each cooperator, using local seed for a check plat.

(4) Conduct field tours and demonstration meetings on these plats to observe characteristics of new variety as compared to the old.

(5) Obtain figures for comparative yields of all demonstration plats and announce results through the press, by circular letters, and at farmers' meetings.

(6) Carry project into campaign stage the following season by—

(a) Advertising the advantages of the new variety before seeding time.

(b) Locating sources of seed and making it available to farmers.

(c) Giving information on cultural methods at meetings, through the press, and in other ways.

(7) During campaign stage keep records of seed purchased, acreage sown, and resultant increases in production due to the introduction of the new variety.

PROJECT 2. REGISTRATION OF SEED

We recommend that the crops committee of the Western States Extension Conference gather data as to plans now being followed by all States in the Union in producing and distributing registered seed of cereals, and that it recommend a plan for such work in the 11 Western States at the conference in 1925.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON CORN PROGRAM

In the Western States during the last 20 years the annual production of corn has increased from 6,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels or more. The production of corn is gradually moving farther north and west. This presents the extension problems of standardizing methods of production and varieties. The committee recommends that corn in areas where it is at present produced should not be expanded faster than it can be utilized advantageously in livestock production and that it should not be introduced into new areas until field tests show that it can be produced there without too great hazard. We suggest the following projects to bring about desired change in corn work:

PROJECT 1. CORN-VARIETY TEST

Object.—To determine the varieties that are adapted to the several States and reduce the number to a minimum. To discourage the introduction of other than recommended varieties. To demonstrate approved varieties.

Goal.—Reduce the number of standard varieties to a minimum as soon as possible, this to be determined by sufficient field tests in 1925 to 1927, that seed-improvement projects can replace this work in following years, thus insuring pure seed in all producing States by 1930.

Method.—(1) Obtain cooperation between experiment station and extension workers in determining upon varieties that appear to be best adapted to the locality or county.

(2) Select three or not to exceed four men in the county who will carry on the tests under the supervision of the extension service.

(3) Seed for these tests will be furnished by the experiment stations or from other approved seed supplies so that all tests in the State will have been planted from seed from the same course. This will insure results that are comparable.

(4) Locate test plats on main highways if at all possible.

(5) Post each field conspicuously so that the passing public will know that it is a varietal test. Name of each variety should be shown.

(6) The county extension agents will visit the plats often enough during the growing season to see that they receive proper care. Records of work should be kept throughout the season on each test.

(7) Repeat tests in the same localities until seasonal differences have been eliminated and the best variety determined.

(8) Demonstrate value of this variety on farms of county by use of demonstrators. Junior club members should be used as junior demonstrators.

(9) Hold demonstration meetings on the plats at harvest time to show the results.

(10) Disseminate results of demonstrations by publicity through newspaper articles, circular letters, corn shows, and the like.

PROJECT 2. LOCAL SOURCES OF IMPROVED SEED CORN

Need.—The many different conditions under which corn is grown in the West usually do not permit seed corn from one locality being used profitably in another. To insure improvement, local sources of seed corn of adapted varieties must be established in each corn-growing section.

Purpose.—The purpose of this project is to establish in each corn-growing locality, by means of continuous demonstrations, local sources of seed of improved standard varieties produced by approved corn growers.

Goal.—To produce sufficient improved seed corn in each locality to provide for seed requirements by 1930.

Method of procedure.—The method of accomplishing the purpose of the project will be as follows:

(1) Through varietal test work, demonstrations, seed-corn campaigns, and junior corn-club work interest will be aroused locally in seed improvement and in sources of improved seed. By such contact the more industrious, conscientious, and interested workers will be known.

(2) From this type of cooperator will be selected those who care to become growers of improved seed.

(3) Seed used shall be of an adapted variety approved by the agronomy department and extension service.

(4) Crops will be grown according to recommendation of extension service.

(5) Field inspection will be made before frost to determine purity, type of plants, and freedom from disease.

(6) Seed growers will select in the field before frost seed from vigorous plants of proper type that are free from disease.

(7) After field selection of seed, grower will store seed in a dry place and cure it according to improved methods.

(8) After seed has been cured, grower will sort seed.

(9) Bin inspection will then be made as to type, condition, and condition of storage place. Seed samples will be taken from this lot and tested for germination.

(10) The use of improved seed will be promoted in the locality by means of publicity, tours, demonstrations, and seed shows.

This project shall be continuous, but the number of improved seed growers will be limited.

PROJECT 3. SEED-CORN CAMPAIGN

Need.—To provide a dependable supply of home-grown seed adapted to local conditions and to obtain improvement through use of field-selected seed.

Goal.—To get each corn grower to field select a sufficient supply of seed to fill requirements for two years.

Method.—To focus attention upon the need and importance of early field selection of seed corn, a "seed-corn week" should be designated in each State. Where not practicable to designate a seed-corn week for the entire State, districts or sections may designate periods at different times. Such periods should be preceded by a general campaign of newspaper publicity, state-wide proclamation, field days, serial letters, and posters for the purpose of arousing general interest in proper selection and care of seed corn.

During seed-corn week in the county, demonstrations in field selection of seed corn should be conducted in each interested community by adult or junior corn demonstrators.

A follow-up campaign should be carried on to get corn growers not at demonstrations to select seed.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON WHEAT PROGRAM

PROJECT 1. VARIETIES

The problems recognized are (1) use of too many varieties, (2) use of unapproved varieties, and (3) use of impure seed.

The methods of solution are (1) varietal tests, (2) adoption of approved varieties, and (3) pure-seed tests.

The 1925 goal should be one pure-seed cooperator in each wheat county, and the 1930 goal, a pure-seed supply of suitable varieties sufficient to meet the local demand.

PROJECT 2. SMUT TREATMENT

The losses due to smut should be controlled with copper-carbonate treatment. The 1925 goal should be to obtain two cooperators for each wheat county. The goal for 1930 should be the general practice of treatment for smut as recommended above.

PROJECT 3. CULTURE

Poor seed-bed preparation is an all-inclusive practice which may be remedied by early tillage. We recommend a goal of one co-operator in each wheat county for early-tillage demonstration in 1925, and that early tillage as the commonly accepted practice be the goal for 1930.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON POTATO PROGRAM

The potato production in the Western States is on an export basis. Low cost of production must therefore be given wide emphasis in the projection of the potato program. Use should be made of the survey of intentions to plant and of other economic information bearing upon the potato situation from year to year.

To improve the potato industry, we recommend the following projects:

PROJECT 1. VARIETAL TESTS

(1) Use in tests those varieties recommended for trial by the experiment stations.

(2) When sufficient tests have been conducted to prove the adaptability of the variety to the locality, enough demonstrations should be located to bring this variety to public notice.

(3) Fix and improve the desired type by hill selection on test fields.

(4) Rogue out plants showing off-type characteristics.

(5) Produce improved seed on a few selected farms in a county as a means of developing a local supply of good seed.

(6) When demonstrations mature call meetings of interested farmers at the plat demonstration field.

(7) Use boys' and girls' club members to demonstrate approved practices.

PROJECT 2. DISEASE CONTROL

(1) Conduct seed-treatment demonstrations showing how to control scab and other diseases.

(2) Demonstrate crop rotation for control of diseases not affected by seed treatment.

(3) Go over fields at least twice during the growing season and remove all plants showing signs of disease.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOME-GARDEN AND FRUIT PROGRAM

Problem.—To induce the farm family to maintain an adequate and economical supply of vegetables and fruits.

The ultimate goal.—(1) That the adequate farm garden include the following types of vegetables and fruits as the minimum:

- (a) Four green-leaf vegetables—as cabbage, spinach, chard, asparagus, and lettuce.
- (b) Three root vegetables—as beets, turnips, and carrots.
- (c) Two pod vegetables—as peas and beans.
- (d) Three miscellaneous vegetables, including tomatoes.
- (e) Two small fruits—as berries, grapes, and the like.

(2) If the family depend wholly on the farm garden as the source of supply, a fourth-acre should be planted in rows 2½ feet apart to allow for horse cultivation. This area does not include the area for potatoes or fruit trees. For beginners in gardening or where the water supply is limited, a much smaller garden may be made to answer the purpose by intensive cultivation and proper succession of crops.

Method of project procedure.—(1) The horticultural department or the horticultural specialists should suggest varieties suitable for different sections of the State.

- (2) Obtain adult demonstrators.
- (3) Obtain junior demonstrators.
- (4) All demonstrators should keep a record of amounts produced, sold, and used.
- (5) These records should be used for demonstration and publicity purposes.
- (6) Where needed, assistance should be given in obtaining reliable seed.
- (7) Methods of storing and preserving garden products should be taught to meet the needs of the family food budget.
- (8) Spread of influence should be procured through well-planned meetings at the gardens, through publicity, garden exhibits, and tours.

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 B. H. CROCHERON,
Extension Director, California,
 W. A. LLOYD,
Regional Agent in Charge, Western Division,
Office of Cooperative Extension Work,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
 O. S. FISHER,
Extension Agronomist,
Office of Cooperative Extension Work,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Committee.

The above committee's reports, as reviewed and revised by the coordinating committee of the conference, were recommended to the conference for adoption.

C. F. MONROE,
Chairman, Extension Director, New Mexico,
 ROUD McCANN,
Extension Director, Colorado,
 C. W. CREEL,
Extension Director, Nevada,
 W. A. LLOYD,
Regional Agent in Charge, Western Division,
Office of Cooperative Extension Work,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Committee.

On motion, the reports were adopted by the conference.

CONCLUSION

The program adopted at Fort Collins in range livestock, dairying, and human nutrition has shown its influence in the county and community programs of a great majority of the county extension agents in the Western States. The tabulated results of these projects will not be available until the 1924 annual reports of the county extension agents are received and summarized. An important thing that has been done is the setting up of permanent regional or interstate fact-organization committees for continuous study, report, and recommendation from year to year as the work on the extension programs proceeds in the various States. The work of the two conferences, at Fort Collins in 1923 and Tucson in 1924, has enlarged the vision and organized the thinking of the extension forces in the Western States. It has brought to the development of community programs the organized facts as related to particular projects. The isolated community is beginning to see its problem not as wholly local, but rather as a part of regional or even of national and world consideration. It has helped to assemble and organize facts rather than opinions as a basis upon which all extension programs should be founded. It has brought together in common counsel the extension and research forces of the colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to their mutual advantage. It has brought confidence and support to extension work from the large livestock and commodity organizations and focused attention on the economic aspects of extension projects. It is going forward progressively and successfully in its work of careful and concerted development of a Western States extension program. In 1925 the work of the two preceding conferences will be again reviewed by the standing interstate committees and a single additional subject included—that of home management.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

November 25, 1924

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<i>Packers and Stockyards Administration</i> _____	} CHESTER MORRILL, <i>Assistant to the</i> <i>Secretary.</i>
<i>Grain Futures Administration</i> _____	

This circular is a contribution from

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*Western Division*_____ W. A. LLOYD, *in Charge*.

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